

Service. The disease is still spreading northwards in England and threatens to exceed the 1933 epidemic in severity. London reported 311 deaths in one week and other English cities a total of 457 deaths. Pneumonia cases for the week were 2,335.

On the continent, the epidemic has declined in Berlin but influenza mortality increased in Copenhagen and Amsterdam. The epidemic was widespread but mild in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Spain during December.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Egypt's Oldest Horse Found Buried in Huge Thebes Tomb

Monkey Also Was Carefully Wrapt and Given Human Burial; Housewife Took Clean Sheets to Her Grave

THE LATEST "famous character" come to light in Egypt is Senmut's horse.

When Egyptologists, digging in a ravine at Thebes, found a huge coffin and lifted the lid, they were frankly surprised. A horse!

The horse was undoubtedly as old as the people buried nearby. It must be, then, a fifteenth century B. C. horse, and therefore the oldest horse ever found in Egypt. First horses were brought to Egypt by the Hyksos about 1700 B. C., but no remains of those early steeds have yet come to light.

And if the beast belonged to the famous Senmut, whose parents were buried in the hillside, why, then, that would give the horse added prestige. For Senmut stands out in history as a classic example of the self-made man. Over 3000 years before Horatio Alger's heroes began to glorify the "boy who makes good," Egyptian Senmut was showing how the trick could be done.

Senmut joined the political band wagon following the royal lady Hatshepsut, who had an eye on the throne of Egypt. Hatshepsut seized the throne from her step-son, nephew, son-in-law combined—the usual confusion of Egyptian royal relationships—and made herself not merely queen, but king, with false beard and full kingly honors. And Senmut, who had kept right along with her, became the favorite of the world's first great queen in history.

The Egyptian expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art has unearthed Senmut's horse, along with much other evidence about him.

In a report of the latest discoveries, Ambrose Lansing and William C. Hayes, of the expedition, account for the horse receiving special burial:

"The horse was, in the time of Senmut, a recent importation from Asia into Egypt, and it is natural that anyone who owned a horse would have prized an animal so spirited as compared with the lowly donkey, which up to that time had been the only animal of the sort in Egypt.

"At any rate, it is not much of an assumption to consider this a pet horse, nor much more hazardous to assume that it was Senmut's favorite mount."

The Egyptologists found the horse wrapped up in linen just as though it were a human being. They could find no signs, though, that it had been put through any mummifying process.

On its back, among the wrappings,

they discovered a saddle. And this is believed to be the oldest saddle yet found. It is a rectangular piece of linen and leather, with a projection toward the rear. Tapes at the front end were tied round the horse's neck, and two longer tapes at the other corners formed a girth. The underside of the saddle was reinforced.

A smaller box found farther along the gully was at first taken for a child's coffin. But again the Egyptologists were surprised. A pet ape!

Identifying the animal as a cynocephalus ape, the Egyptologists say:

"The animal had been carefully wrapped and buried just as though it were a child, and in the coffin had been placed a saucer of raisins. Its owner, whether Senmut or another, had evidently been very fond of his pet monkey."

76 Clean Sheets

In the grave of an Egyptian housewife, buried 1494 B. C., the Egyptologists found 76 clean and pressed fringed sheets.

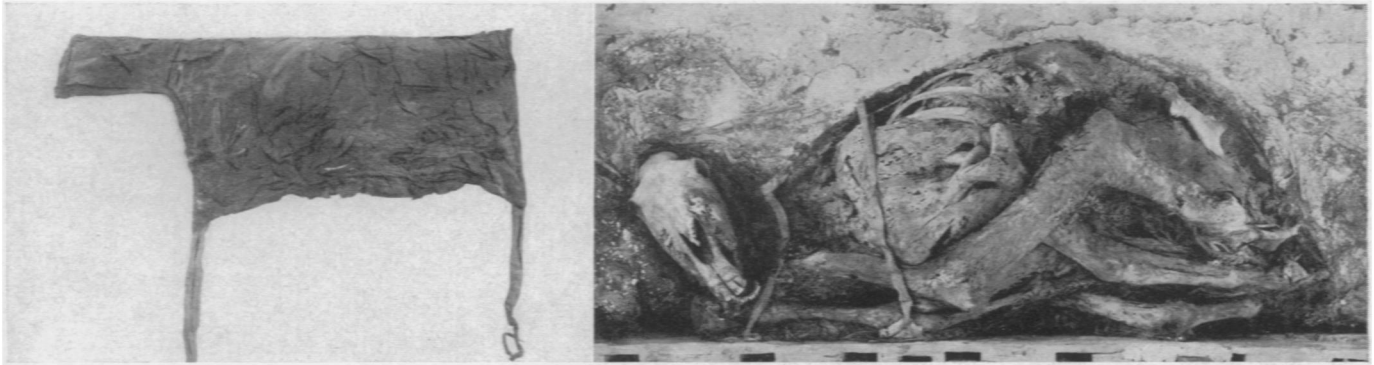
"Their amazing state of preservation allowed them to be unfolded, measured, and refolded at will," says the report. The sheets are among household supplies discovered in the tomb of Ramose and Hat-nufer, parents of Senmut.

To housemistress Hat-nufer goes the honor of clearing up a mystery date in Egyptian royal history. In her tomb is evidence showing when the feminist



TOMB OF HORSE

The great box in the excavation was opened with great curiosity by scientists who found—a horse.



royal lady Hatshepsut took the throne of Egypt and assumed the title of king. This important event happened while Hat-nufer's burial arrangements were going on. Part of the jars are stamped with Hatshepsut's personal name and her title as royal consort. That was before she won the throne in a bold coup. Another jar and on two linen marks on the mummy, however, Hatshepsut is named as king. The feminist queen therefore assumed the throne in the seventh year of the reign of Thutmose III, and the time is narrowed down to the last three and a half months of the year.

Hat-nufer, who died at this exciting time—when her son Senmut was destined to become right-hand-man of the new queen—had no title but House-mistress.

So baled in wrappings was the mummy of House-mistress Hat-nufer that it took the Egyptologists four days to record and remove fourteen sheets, 80 bandages, and other cloths. Inside they found an old woman, short and, though delicately boned, distinctly fat. Her sparse gray hair was tricked out with two switches of false hair made of an enormous number of fine, tapering braids of black, human hair. Her left hand and wrist glittered with signet rings and scarabs. Her coffin was handsomely adorned in black and gold.

Hat-nufer was well-to-do in her own right, the Egyptologists infer. Her husband, Ramose, was a commoner, probably a peasant. So miserably was he buried that he is summed up by the Egyptologists as exceptionally poor and insignificant.

Alluding to Senmut's own flourishing career, and his apparent indifference to his father's burial, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Hayes state:

"Clearly, the style with which an ancient Egyptian was buried depended on his own state of prosperity at the time of his death rather than upon the filial

piety of his children, which, however elaborately protested it may have been, did not, in this case at least, include the outlay of benefits of a material nature."

One basket in Hat-nufer's array of possessions is revealed as containing bread and fruits.

"The bread is of two kinds," the Egyptologists report, "one light brown with a hard, glossy crust like that of modern Vienna rolls, the other dark, grayish brown, with a rough surface." One type of loaf is shaped rather like

BIOCHEMISTRY

Fate of Alcohol in Body Challenges Wit of Chemists

THE ALCOHOL that gets into a man's body after a cocktail party or on other occasions may be burned like food and thus disposed of. More likely, however, it is changed into some other substance which is either stored or used by the body.

The exact solution of this problem of what the body does with alcohol remains a challenge to physiological chemists, it appears from the report of Dr. Thorne M. Carpenter of the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Dr. Carpenter described in a lecture at the Institution his own experiments which "point to the conclusion" that instead of being burned in the body, alcohol is converted into some other substance which may then be either stored or used.

Alcohol itself cannot be stored by any organ, he said. The amount present in any organ after drinking depends chiefly on the amount of blood circulating through the tissues of that particular organ. The highest amount of alcohol per unit of weight goes into the blood,

OLDEST

Remains of Egypt's oldest horse, carefully wrapped in linen cloths, was found in the Thebes tomb of the self-made man Senmut. At the left is the cloth saddle found with the horse—the oldest ever unearthed.

a human figure, and there are lumps of black matter containing raisins in the basket, "which look as wedding cake might if kept for three thousand years."

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after it has been taken into the body, and nearly as large an amount per unit of weight is found in organs well supplied with blood such as brain, kidneys, spleen, heart, lungs and liver.

What happens to the alcohol between the time it gets into the blood and organs and the time it disappears from the body is the question scientists have yet to settle, it appeared from Dr. Carpenter's talk.

Hormones, produced by the glands of the body, may be concerned in this alcohol question. Injections of insulin, the diabetes remedy, make alcohol disappear very much faster than normal from the bodies of animals, other investigators have found. In fact, the disappearance is so fast that it does not seem possible it could be due solely to burning of the alcohol. Other conditions besides an excess of insulin may make alcohol disappear quickly, Dr. Carpenter suggested, adding that further investigation along these lines is needed.

The idea that exercising helps the sobering-up process by speeding the removal of alcohol from the body got a